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FIELDING BREWER.

THE Southeast Indiana Conference adopted
sensible and Methodist resolutions on the
question of temperance legislation.ALL roads will lead to Indianapolis, sure
enough, when the drummers of the United
States are headed this way, about the 20th
of the month.GENERAL BENET says his now notorious
circular was issued in the interest of civil
service. The civil service must be in a
remarkable condition when women and children
have to be "fired" without warning in order
to improve it.HON. JAMES G. BLAINE will make the five
speeches in this State, for which he was first
announced. That matter is now definitely
settled, and Indiana Republicans can be con-
fident of hearing Mr. Blaine at the times and
places heretofore published.THE newspapers of the country, generally,
are paying their attention to the latest and
worst exposure or the civil-service rottenness
of Mr. Cleveland's administration, the Benet-
Endicott circular against women and children.
The Boston papers are particularly distressed
over the new and unexpected fall of the Ply-
mouth Rock Endicott.We have not yet heard from Mr. Bynum in
reply to the proposition of Mr. Dow, of At-
lanta. Mr. Bynum is not now engaged in deny-
ing that Piedmont Chautauqua speech, in
which he vilified the industrial interests of In-
dianapolis, represented our workmen out of
credit and starving four months in a year,
and their wives compelled to go to the wash-
tub to earn a living for their families.DEMOCRATIC managers are hard run up in
Michigan, when, in order to draw a crowd,
they are obliged to advertise that Cleveland
will be present. Small towns of that State
were inundated with yellow dodgers announc-
ing that the President would be at a meeting
in Detroit last week, and faithful Democrats,
eager to see the man lauded almost as a god
by Don Dickinson, flocked to the city, only

to go home disgusted when they learned that
he had not even been expected. Democratic
campaign liars, it appears, do not confine
their efforts to concocting tales about Repub-
lican candidates.

THE campaign lie of William Condon has
been rebuked by the formation of a large
Irish-American club at Bloomington, Ill.,
which will wield its influence in the interest
of the Republican cause.

EVEN the Democratic papers of Philadel-
phia admit that from 20,000 to 25,000 men
took part in the Republican parade in that
city Saturday night. It was a big one, and
was still going when the early editions of the
newspapers went to press at 1 A. M.

ANOTHER constituent of Colonel Matson
takes exception to the claim that the Demo-
cratic party is the only friend of the soldier,
and that Mr. Matson owns the soldier vote of
his district. This time it is Dr. John A.
Williams, of Patricksburg, a life-long Demo-
crat, who repudiates Cleveland and Democra-
cy, and announces that he will support Har-
rison and Morton.

IN 1855 President Cleveland sent a check
to the New York State committee to help
elect Hill, and with it was a personal letter
containing the warmest good wishes. Colonel
Lamont went down to New York last week to
persuade the party managers to make this old
letter do instead of a new one, but it is under-
stood that he did not succeed. A good many
things have happened since 1855, and the Hill
men will insist upon you a fresh endorse-
ment. A letter from you or our knife to you,
is about the way they are putting it.

THE Endicott-Benet circular, unearthed
and made public by the Journal, was up in
the Senate yesterday. Senator Hale intro-
duced a resolution calling on the Secretary of
War for a list of removals made since the cir-
cular was issued, and supported the resolution
with a speech in which he handled the admin-
istration without gloves and denounced the
black dog circular in the strongest language.
Other Republican Senators desired to speak,
but upon the objection of Senator Cookrell, of
Missouri, the resolution went over till to-day.
Senator Hale will ask for an investigation of
the matter, and give the Secretary of War a
chance to explain and defend his order against
women and children. It is the most scandal-
ously infamous thing ever known in American
politics.

R. C. J. PENDLETON has been in Rhode
Island, and has been making speeches, in
which he said a great many things that were
utterly foolish and some things that were
sound and true. Mr. Pendleton said: "Per-
sonally General Harrison is the peer of any
man in the Nation. There is nothing any
one can say against him." That is honorable
and true. The foolish things Mr. Pendleton
said were to represent that the ex-Union sol-
diers of Indianapolis were opposed to General
Harrison in larger numbers than ever opposed
any other Republican candidate, and that,
even among his personal friends, the laboring
men were going to vote for Cleveland. Mr.
Pendleton knows better than this, and it is
not complimentary to his own or his hearers'
intelligence for him to utter such self-evident
rot.

No law made by Congress is so sacred that
it cannot be broken at will by members of
Cleveland's Cabinet. In order to prevent the
use of the various navy-yards throughout the
country for political purposes certain laws
were passed prohibiting the increase of the
working force in any of them sixty days be-
fore election, except in case of war prepara-
tions, when the Secretary of the Navy could
issue notice to that effect. This contingency
does not exist at present, but the reform Sec-
retary will fill the yards with heelers and
strikers all the same, as indicated by the fol-
lowing advertisement, just published:

CERTIFICATE IN COMPLIANCE WITH AN
act of Congress, approved June 30, 1876, I
hereby certify that the needs of the public service
make it necessary to increase at this time the force at
the navy-yard, Brooklyn, N. Y., for the prosecution of
the work upon the Yantic, Galena, Miantonomah and
Terror, and for other necessary purposes.
N. G. WHITNEY, Secretary of the Navy.

"Other necessary purposes" is good.

THE Indianapolis Sentinel through Mr. Fritz
M. Stritter tries to prove by the figures of the
congressional race in the First congressional
district that General Hovey is not a popular
man. The contrary is easily proved by its
own figures: In 1884 the total vote of the
district was 38,770, and with three candidates
in the field, Gudge, the Republican nominee,
received 18,493, or 47 per cent. of the whole
vote. In 1886, with four candidates in the
field, General Hovey received 18,258 out of a
total vote of 37,265, or 49 per cent. of the
whole. Or take it another way, using Mr.
Stritter's figures: In the election of 1884,
Kleiner (Dem.) received 51 per cent. of the
total vote, and Gudge (Rep.) received 47 per
cent. of the total vote. Only three candidates
were in the field. In the election of 1886,
McCullough (Dem.) received 45 per cent. of
the total vote; Hovey (Rep.) received 49 per
cent. of the total vote, and four candidates
were in the field. General Hovey not only out-
down the Democratic vote from 51 per cent. of
the total to 45 per cent., but increased the Re-
publican vote from 47 per cent. to 49 per cent.,
and had one more candidate to fight, thus
proving his strength and popularity beyond
question.

A RETIRED United States army officer has
looked into the military record of General
Benet, author of the recent infamous circular,
as found in the official Army Register of Jan-
uary, 1888. It shows that he was born in
Florida; was appointed in the Military Acad-
emy, July 1, 1845; brevet second lieutenant,
July 1, 1849; second lieutenant, Aug. 3, 1861; major,
Dec. 22, 1866; brigadier-general, chief of ordi-
nance, June 23, 1874, which position he oc-
cupied the next day. Thus it is seen that he
entered the great civil war as a captain and
came out at its close still a captain, indicating
that during the five years of its progress, with
all the opportunities for promotion that death
and meritorious service offered, he did not secure
even a brevet rank. His promotion to his
present position was a piece of favoritism, the
record showing that he would be only a colonel

if he had passed through the regular grades of
promotion. From major he jumped over three
colonels, four lieutenant-colonels and several
majors, while if he had had any merit of his
own he would have been a general at the
close of the war.

BEWARE OF SLANDERS.

Speaking of the Democratic managers and
office-holders, the Log Cabin, of New York,
says:

"These men, as a body, are not distin-
guished for candor or principle—very far
from it. On the contrary, we do not doubt
that if it was deemed necessary to commit
perjury, forgery and all conceivable baseness
to secure the re-election of Martin Van Buren,
there are wretches by the hundred who would
volunteer or be hired to perpetrate those
atrocities.

"We know that some who would not tell a
deliberate untruth will refuse to correct one
which they have ignorantly told. We know
that Joseph Ritner, when running for Gov-
ernor of Pennsylvania, in 1852, was injured
and probably beaten by a deliberate forgery to
which his name was signed, and which was
probably coined by a member of Congress
then and now in high favor with his party.
We know that in two different elections in
this State, when an anti-Jackson Governor of
Ohio had been chosen early in October, the
Albany Argus and its echoes persisted in as-
serting the contrary until after the New York
general election. We know that the New
York Evening Post, which once expressly re-
tracted and condemned the slander which
accuses General Harrison of having voted to
"sell white men into slavery for debt," and
"cautioned its allies to cease their personal
warfare upon the old soldier, has since
reasserted and now persists in the
libel it once confessed, and greedily retails
every low and scandalous libel on General
Harrison, which its superiors in villainy choose
to manufacture. Seeing and knowing this, and
much more, we exhort the freemen of our gov-
ernment to be prepared for any slander or for-
gery which desperate malice and unscrupulous
atrocious can invent."

We might repeat the above article to go
without a word of comment, and every reader
could naturally and very properly suppose
it was written to-day and of the present
campaign. But, as a matter of fact, the ar-
ticle is from Horace Greeley's "Log Cabin"
of date of June 6, 1840, and doubtless was
written by the matchless editorial founder of
the New York Tribune. The extract is of value,
not only to rebuke present slanders and slan-
ders, but as proving that there is an
heredity in parties and newspapers, as there
is in individuals. The Democratic party
seems to have always been the party of lies,
and perjuries, and forgeries, an heredity to
which it is still true, while the New York
Evening Post more than sustains its ancient
character and reputation. If there is one
paper above another that is absolutely de-
void of fairness and common decency in this
campaign it is the New York Evening Post.

MR. BYNUM.

Indianapolis Sentinel, Aug. 25, 1888.

We shall have to take Mr. Bynum at his
word. He has no authority; refuses to ac-
cept a fair settlement; by outburst of every
sentiment of political decency. Up to last
night the Sentinel had as much regard for the
Democracy of Mr. Bynum as for that of any
man in the district. Now it has none. Mr.
Bynum deserves to be thrown out of the
party. He has forfeited the respect of every
Democrat who believes the party has some
other mission than backing Mr. Bynum's
selfish, reckless and destructive ambition.

Indianapolis Sentinel, Aug. 25, 1888.
No man living in the history of the party
has acted so contemptibly as a part as Mr.
Bynum has within the past six days. He has
disappointed his friends, gratified his
enemies, prostituted his honor as a Democrat,
and shown himself to be wholly unworthy
the confidence of his party. He deserves
nothing better than to be seized neck and
heels, thrown over the fence and
dropped into the ditch. Six days ago
the slightest manifestation of fairness
and solicitude for the party would have
secured for Mr. Bynum everything he is trying
to attain by blind, insane, pig-headed
rule or ruin policy of self-assertion. With
him it is "Bynum or be damned to you."
He has forfeited all right to consideration
and all claims to respect. He is a dangerous,
unreliable, vindictive, unscrupulous party
man, and is justly chosen to make an in-
fernal machine of himself.

These touching testimonials are reprinted
from the columns of our esteemed Democratic
contemporary for the purpose of identifying
Mr. Bynum, who seems to have got lost. So
far as we know, the likelihood is that our
notorious Congressman is in the uttermost
parts of the district in company with that
highly estimable and honorable workman,
who tended to the babies while his wife went
to the wash-tub to make a living for the family.
Mr. Bynum would not travel with his "awful
example" in Indianapolis.

"NOT ANOTHER MAN OR DOLLAR."
A correspondent of the Journal asked the
other day if it was not Senator Voorhees who
said in a speech at the beginning of the
civil war: "Not another man or another dol-
lar to carry on this unholy war." It was, and
never denied till the war was well over. But
the most conspicuous utterance of this at that
time prevalent Democratic sentiment appeared
in a petition to the Democratic Legislature of
1863, which tried to displace Governor Morton
from the command of the troops and give it
to three "Sons of Liberty." The petition
came from Sullivan county, where the Demo-
crats, on the 18th of June, 1863, murdered
Capt. Fletcher Freeman for enrolling Cass
township for the draft. On the 10th of Jan-
uary, 1863, a petition was presented in the
House (which a week before had refused to
receive Governor Morton's message because it
urged active against the rebellion) from the
Democrats of Sullivan asking that "not one
man nor one dollar be voted to prosecute this
infernal abolition war"—the language of Mr.
Voorhees in his Greenback speech. This peti-
tion was respectfully received and referred.
On the 21st of February, 1863, a large Demo-
cratic meeting in Greencastle resolved that
it was "The deliberate sense of this meeting
that not another soldier and not another dol-
lar ought to be furnished for the further pro-
secution of this war for negro emancipation."
These eminently Democratic expressions are
of record.

THE BRUSH-MAKERS.
Among the large industries of Lansingburg,
N. Y., is brush-making. There are twenty-
six brush factories in the place. Under pro-
tection the industry has prospered, and the
price of American hair and clothes brushes
has been steadily lowered, with a prospect of
further decrease. The present duty on for-
eign hair and clothes brushes is 30 per cent.,
and this is barely sufficient to enable Amer-
ican manufacturers to compete with cheap
foreign labor. The Mills bill reduces the duty

to 20 per cent., which the Troy Times says
would practically crush out the business so
far as the manufacture of fine brushes is con-
cerned. The manufacturers themselves are
of the same opinion, for twenty-four out of
twenty-six of them have signed a protest
against the passage of the Mills bill. In this
protest, after reciting the treatment they re-
ceived from the ways and means committee,
the manufacturers say:

"We see no other line of action to recom-
mend than to oppose with might and main
the re-election for President of the present
incumbent, who, although from New York
State, heads the hostile forces operating
against our industry under the pretext of re-
ducing the surplus in the United States
Treasury, when it is evident that it would
make directly to that end, and greatly benefit
the country, by advancing instead of re-
ducing the tariff rate upon foreign brushes so
as to adequately protect our home industry in
this branch of manufacture, and thus retain
our home market for our people instead of
surrendering it to foreigners."

Of the twenty-four signers of the protest,
five, says the Troy Times, "are life-long Demo-
crats, and heretofore prominent and influen-
tial supporters of the Democratic party—en-
terprising, staunch and highly-respected citi-
zens, namely: Owen Dennis, James O'Neill,
James Reed, William J. O'Brien and John
Reilly." By the way, as the Mills bill reduces
the duty on brushes from 30 to 20 per cent., a
reduction of 33 1-3 per cent., what becomes
of the claim that it only works a reduction of
5 per cent?

THE New York Evening Post, the able and
untiring advocate of free trade, in an article
on the labor question, used the following
language:

"It would be better for all of them, in the
long run, to reduce wages to the famine point,
so that all who had sufficient strength
into other employments. This at least would
diminish competition, and give the remaining
ones a better chance."

The Post is a chief supporter of Grover
Cleveland, because Mr. Cleveland more nearly
represents its views on the subject of free
trade, and the reducing of wages "to the
famine point."

In a speech delivered by Henry B. Payne,
United States Senator from Ohio, in the city
of Cleveland, on the 8th of January, 1883,
and reported in the New York World of Jan-
uary 10, he said:

"Free trade has never been accepted by the
government of any civilized nation, and is
impracticable and impossible, and those words
for rewording, 'unwisely inserted in the
platform of 1880 lost to the Democracy the
presidency, and all which that loss implied,
and a like fatality will assuredly follow a re-
petition of the folly in any future campaign."

Mr. Payne may smell of coal oil, but these
words are the words of truth and sobriety.

THE NEW YORK SUN REVIEWS THE PLATITUDE-
AND SOPHOMORIC SPEECH OF CHIEF-JUSTICE
FULLER, AT THE RECENT CHICAGO BANQUET, CLOSING
WITH A QUOTATION OF THAT AMAZING PIECE OF TOM-
FOOLERY WHERE MR. FULLER SAYS HE KNOWS HE
WILL HAVE "TO TREAD THE WINE-PRESS ALONE."

Mr. Dana remarks for the new Chief-justice's
comfort and edification: "Let Mr. Fuller
cheer up; he will not have to tread the wine-
press alone. He will have the assistance of
eight gentlemen, every one of whom weighs,
in pounds avoirdupois, from fifteen to one
hundred per cent. more than Chief-justice
Fuller."

THE Journal prints this morning a very
meagre outline of an able speech on the tariff,
delivered by Hon. Robert S. Taylor, before
the Fort Wayne Harrison and Morton Rail-
road Club. Of the speech the Fort Wayne
Gazette says:

"The speech of Judge Taylor, which is given
in full in this issue, is the strongest tariff
argument that has been made in this cam-
paign. It will compare favorably with the
greatest efforts of McKinley, and is the result
of careful study and thoughtful research. The
Gazette prides for this document an exten-
sive circulation."

A CORRESPONDENT from Missouri sends the
Journal a copy of the ticket which the Tippecanoe
men voted in Indiana in 1840. It is embel-
lished with a picture of a log cabin, above which
are the legends:

"Democratic simplicity."
"He will respect the rights of the log-cabin boys."

Below it reads:

FOR PRESIDENT.
WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON.
VICE PRESIDENT.
JOHN TYLER.

JOHN W. PAYNE.
JONATHAN MCARTY.
JOSEPH G. MARSHALL.
JOHN W. PAYNE.
R. W. THOMPSON.
JOSEPH L. WHITE.
JAMES H. CRAVEN.
CALEB B. SMITH.
WILLIAM HEARD.

These names are all familiar to old citizens,
and though, we believe, but one on the list—R.
W. Thompson—is living to assist in the election
of "Tippecanoe's" grandson, the descendants of
others are active in his behalf, and show that
the precepts of the fathers have been well
learned, and their example effective.

SPENCE'S People's Paper, published in Cov-
ington, Ind., quoting from the Democratic
platform of 1880, pledges themselves "new
to the doctrines and traditions of the Democratic
party, as illustrated by the teachings and ex-
amples of a bug line of Democratic statesmen
and patriots," prints a list of the patriots, be-
ginning with Buchanan and Jeff Davis and ending
with Wilkes Booth and Boss Tweed, then giving
a comprehensive summary of the doctrines and
traditions, such as slavery and secession, re-
bellion, treason, Andersonville, Belle Isle,
Croton's nose, Barum's "males," Cleveland's
rebel flag order, etc. It is a very neat piece of
work.

ENTHUSIASM in politics is commendable, es-
pecially when manifested by Republicans; but
there really is such a thing as going too far, and
the Nebraska man who has bet his wife against
his neighbor's cow that Harrison will be elected,
seems to have gone there. It is said in his be-
half that his enthusiasm and confidence in the
result is genuine, and that he has no ulterior
purpose of getting rid of his wife, and there is,
of course, no probability that he will lose her,
but such wagers, as Joseph C. Smith says, do
not make for elevated politics, and ought not to
be encouraged. The betting fraternity should
confine itself to loose change and head gear.

The new work edited by Hon. John D. Long,
of Massachusetts, has already been noticed in the
Journal. It is entitled "The Republican Party,
Its History, Principles and Policies," and em-
braces chapters on special topics by Senators
Ingalls, Hawley, Frye and Chandler; Representa-
tives Dingley, Burrows, McKinley, Butterworth
and others. The book is a very valuable one,
and is published for Indiana by Mr. Robert
Douglas, of this city, and is now ready for dis-
tribution. Sold by subscription only.

THE Boston Saturday Evening Gazette says
that Grover Cleveland in 1884 on the civil ser-
vice reform principle. In 1888 it supports
Benjamin Harrison on the same principle. It</